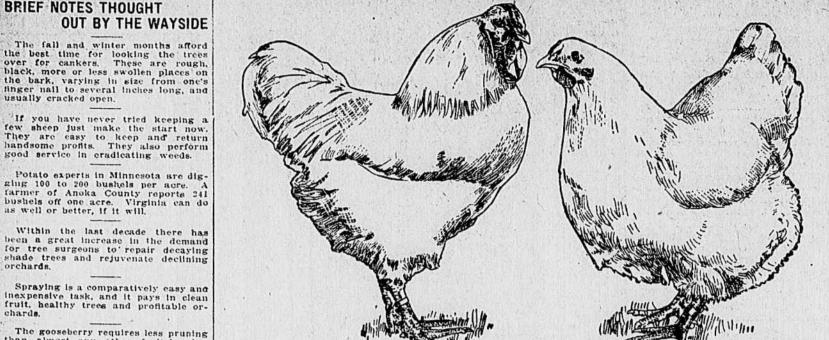
Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

the bark, varying in size from one's finger nail to several inches long, and usually cracked open.

BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gar deners ... Queries and Answers



Money Makers for the Farmer's Wife

inexpensive task, and it pays in clean fruit, healthy trees and profitable or-

The gooseberry requires less pruning than almost any other fruit-bearing

farm home should be without a large, roomy, dry and cool basement; of the kind in which you can store away a furnace, as well as serving as a comfortable workroom. Besides, any other kind is not sanitary, to say the least a large, roomy, dry and cool basement; of the kind in which you can store away a furnace, as well as serving as a comfortable workroom. Besides, any other kind is not sanitary, to say the least.

It is said that about 40 per cent of the well developed working horse is muscle and not over 15 per cent is fat.

When muscle rounds the borse into

When muscle rounds the horse into sible symmetrical shape the creation is as useful as it is beautiful. When far does the rounding the beauty may be there, but the useful is wanting. Think of this when admiring the sleek, overfat and unexercised stallion.

Martins, bluebirds and wrens do not take kindly to the houses made of new, bright wood. Their instincts lead them to prefer the places which more nearly resemble the inside of decayed trees, in which their ancestors have nested from time immemorial.

Country Recipe for Corned Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, crossribs and brisket, or, in other words, the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh; and since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints—say, five or six luches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

terla enemies.

In providing a suitable soil for potatoes the question naturally arises. How shall we perfect and husband fertility? Live stock is the real basis of success in every agricultural district of the world. The feeding of grains and grasses on the farm replaces in the soil the vegetable matter which produces the humus and furnishes the nitrogen that keeps up the fertility of the soil. It is utterly impossible to grow good potatoes with-

Nothing but the legumes—alfalfa or clover are good—should be used as a foundation crop. The writer grows alfalfa or glover—sometimes both—for three or four years previous to a potato crop. The soil is broken up in the fall quite deep. Fall plowing is Rept in its place when not in use.

Roman Hyacinth,

Roman Hyacinth,

Roman Hyacinth,

Such as apple parings and table seraps, etc.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were given the last feed of the day, wheat, unthreshed, was scattered on the floor or ground and they attended to the threshing.

We usually allowed four sheaves at a feed, as the heads were not very fact there is any suspictor.

beneficial for the reason that it puts GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED

of all the factors in potato growing, seed selection is by far the most important. Some years ago the writer undertook to improve and develop a potato along the same lines that he follows in improving his Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle, using the best method of selection and giving the seed plat the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain uniformity of product. Since that those were the Buff Orphington and ly without the same methods this crude in all More than half of these were three and four-year-old hens, while the remainder were yearlings will be the remainder were yearlings and tuniformity of product. Since that toes of the size and type which he wants to produce. As a twelve-ounce potato is about ideal in size, seed potatoes of that size were selected from the bin in the spring and then four of five acres were planted in a special of the seed to be used for the main of the seed to be used for the main of the seed polation and the four five acres were planted in a special of the seed polatic forms and the four five acres were planted in a special of the seed polatic forms and the four five acres were planted in a special of the seed polatic forms are in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the seed plant the best possible cultivation and care in order to obtain the seed plant the seed plant the best possible cultivation and the for these and four

or five acres were planted in a special plat for seed, to be used for the main crop the following year. This plan was followed for twelve years with a potato which it was said would degenerate and ultimately run out; but that potato continued to improve during all that time.

Several years ago Prof. E. R. Ben-

FROM THE WHOLE GRAIN

kept upon a whole grain ration. No ground grain or cooked mashes of any kind have been used, and the fowls are in excellent condition.



PROPER SEED SELECTION
IMPROVES THE POTATO

Prof. II. E. Grubb writes:
The natural home of the potato is the mountain valleys of South America. Where naturally soft of the growth of a plantilier it will reach the highest degree of perfection. In the mountain valleys of parts of the growth of the potato, with an almost entire it will reach the highest degree of perfection. In the mountain valleys of parts of the growth of the potato, with an almost entire it will reach the highest degree of perfection. In the mountain valleys of parts of the West are found conditions of a littlude, soil, and moisture naturally favorable to the growth of the potato, with an almost entire of the potato, with a potato of the p

they began in carnest, and have been laying ever-since.

The two varieties of chickens were not kept separate, but we tried to have an equal number in each part of the house, and the grain was about equally divided.

Contrary to the usual method of feeding, corn was fed in the morning every day, six large cars being the usual quantity. In the cold weather it was niways warmed a little in the oven before feeding, care being taken that it was not left there long enough to parch. Then it was always tested by holding a handful for a moment to make sure that it could be eaten with comfort.

This quantity was not a very large.

comfort.

This quantity was not a very large feed for fifty-two head of fowls; not enough to promote laziness.

After they had caten their corn, they were always given a drink of warm skim milk. Later, the left-over, was removed and replaced by clean water with the chill removed. At noon they were given the refuse from the kitchen, such as apple parings and table scraps, etc.

Lice are the curse of thousands of poultry yards. They knock the profits. Don't let the chiekens go into the winter with vermin on them.

It is begt to sait the morning mash for the fowls, but not more than one ounce for 160 head should be used. Dissolve the fait in hot water with which the mash is moistened. In this way it will be more evenly distributed, scraps, etc.

well filled. This kept the hens busy the greater part of the afternoon For "greens" raw chopped cabbage was given. Oyster shell and other grit, also broken charcoal, kept within reach

the fowls had free range. No condi-ments or stimulants of any description were used. The fowls came through the winter in the best possible condi-

GENERAL INFORMATION THROUGH QUESTION BOX

As to Paluting on Farms.

To L. M. B., Fluvanna County: Certain paint is worth a great deal to the farmer. Paint should be applied judiciously, however, it should go only to clean and dry surface. Moisture when the week.

Prices fell away under liquidation, when this was ended the market and aggressive.

The Sugar Plant.

To George B. W., Accomac County: An herb, called by the natives can ehe, but botanically Eupatorium rebaudianum, grows wild in Paraguay. It is remarkable for its sweetness. Indeed, the native name means the "gugar plant." It grows along the border of the river Amambahl, and attains a height of only about five inches. The smallest bit off the plant, when placed upon the tongue, produces a surprisingly sweet savor, which, it is said, lasts for hours. The saccharine power is much greater than that of sugar. Recent investigations indicate that the nectareous element in this plant closely resembles that of the licorice root. But, and in reply to your second question: It is almost certain that the plant would not thrive in your county. Doubtless it would be worthless. You had better stick to potatoes and truck. However, if you want to experiment alltile, just for amusement, do so and let the Richmond Times-Dispatch know the result.



CHICKEN-YARD NOTES

When a man buys a quart of milk he buys as much food value as he would find in three-quarters of a pound of beef. He buys as much food value as he would in a 30-cent meal made up of soup, beef, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter and coffee with milk and cream.

Fresh blood in your flock is necessary if you expect to raise stronchicks next year. In-breeding will soon ruin a flock.

If you have not already attended to it, see that your poultry house is pre-pared for winter.

SOME VIRGINIA CHICKENS

In the poultry show and egg-laythe pen of single comb Rhode Island Reds, entered by Allen Jenkins, a

Loose-Pen Methods.

The loose-pen method of fattening market chickens might be properly described as the practice of feeding the birds in small yards or pens, in lots of from twenty-five to fifty. We prefer this method for brollers or cockerels of the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, as they are very active and are likely to be resiless in the crate. Our plan is to have a small coop or shelter for roosting, with a small yard attached; the whole structure being portable. Each morning at feeding time the coop is moved a distance equal to its length to give a clean floor for tite chicks. Where the coop is placed in an orchard or grove, it serves a double purpose; for, besides accommodating the chickens, it enriches the soil. A coop large enough for thirty broilers should be three feet wide, six feet long, two feet high at the back and three feet high at the front, with three roosts running lengthwise. The yard should be made of three hurdles— two twelve feet long and eighteen inches high, one six feet wide and a large hurdle to cover the top to keep the chicks from flying over.—C. E. Brown.

Review of Week in Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—The trading of the week in the cotton market cost prices of futures 18 to 36 points, taking into consideration the most active months, and comparing closing with opening quotations. Open-

took on a better tone, and aggressive-ness from the long side on the week end had the effect of sending shorts

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hot water into the inside and if any OBSTACLES IN PATH
disagreeable odor is detected it is not of RILLS IN WHEAT OF BULLS IN WHEAT

They Are Waiting Patiently for Change in Conditions—Higher Prices
Are Possible.

Are Possible.

CHICAGO. November 22.—There are many obstacles in the path of the wheat bulls, and they are waiting patiently for a chauge in conditions. With the change, the buying power will assert itself, and higher prices are possible. This much needed and desired change will be a decrease in the visible supply, coupled with smaller offerings by the country, and smaller offerings by the said, points of accumulation—has been smaller of late.

The tapering off of farmers' deliveries, as well as the seiling by country elevator concerns, has not been as libelevator concerns, has not been as libel

of the December held here is in the hands of foreigners, but at least on of the larger local concerns is a hole or of December and it is said ther will be a general demand for the de-

er of December and it is said ther will be a general demand for the delivery of the cash wheat. The cas wheat held here is in the hands of strong persons, and the stocks are all normally small.

It has been many years since the weather has been as favorable for the maturing of corn as has been seen the fall. It is said that the corn now coming forward is in good condition and that because of the finished condition the grain now in the field is unliked to be damaged from any cause what



Diggs & Beadles

To Bright Tobacco Growers

Manalanina manala manalanina manalanina manalanina manalanina manalanina manalanina manalanina manalanina manal

THE DANVILLE CO-OPERATIVE WAREHOUSE CO. for the sale of leaf tobacco controls and operates the following warehouses: ACREE'S, managed by M. O. Nelson and W. T. Fowlkes, under the firm name of E. F. Acree & Bro.

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